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FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XII.

THE treaty which we have before us is admired by the whole world. To uſe the language of the old prophet,† "a new thing is ſeen in the earth." A court quitting that boundary of ſelfiſhneſs which ſo long had marked the policy of Princes, has acted with the wiſdom and benevolence of an antient patriarch. Abraham himſelf, in his agreement with the "ſons of Heth" for the cave of Machpelah; or, in his delivering up the ſpoils reſcued from the four kings, to the Prince from whom they had been taken, diſcovered, in the one caſe, not more uprightneſs, and, in the other, not more generoſity, than has been ſhewn by France to America in the articles of this treaty. In return for every advantage of a participation of our commerce, ſhe has "weighed" an ample compenſation in the freedom of her commerce, "which we ſhall enjoy without inequality of "duty, import or cuſtom." Of theſe our poſſeſſions, which ſhe has in great meaſure reſcued from the king of Britain, ſhe has not been willing to retain a foot of territory. It has been her language, "I will not take any thing that is thine, leſt thou ſhouldeſt ſay I have made France rich." Her object ſingle and alone has been to accompliſh that which is declared to be the "eſſential and direct end" of the alliance.

It is declared to be the "eſſential and direct end" of the alliance to "maintain effectually the liberty, ſovereignty and independence of theſe United States, as well in matters of government as commerce."* That it is ſo in ſpirit as well as in profeſſion, is evident from the treaty. There is no other object which the wit of man can fix upon as propoſed by it. It is not the guarantee of territory on our part to France, the reſtriction of commerce to her ſhores, the payment of a ſubſidy, nor, on her part, is it even the ambition of ſuperior intereſt in our councils for the war. The "cauſe" is "common" and our councils equal. "His Majeſty of France and the United States are to aid each other mutually with their good offices, their councils and their force, according to the exigencies of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies."

That the Independence of the States "is the ſole and ſimple object of France is evident from her councils. Why was it that ſhe uſed her whole intereſt with the Emperor, whoſe ſiſter is the Queen of France, and with the King of Pruſſia, who is her old and natural ally, to bring them to a compromiſe of differences relative to the ſucceſſion of Bavaria, but, that by preventing a general war upon the continent, in which it was not impoſſible but that ſhe might be diſtantly engaged, ſhe might have it in her power to attend ſolely to the requiſition of the States and to draw forth her whole reſources in a naval war. She could propoſe to her ſelf advantages from a general war upon the continent; for, as ſhe is allied to Sweden and to Pruſſia, and by conſanguinity and marriage with almoſt every power of Europe, in the general conflagration, ſhe could hope to ſnatch Hanover and any of the German principalities favouring to England, and make intereſt ſufficient to be ſuffered to retain them by conſent of all. But theſe advantages which ſhe might propoſe ſhe eaſily rejected, and employed her whole ſkill in the moſt refined but juſt policy to allay debates, and conciliate peace.

That our independence is her great object is evident moreover, from the actual operations of her arms. The firſt expedition of her fleet under Count D'Eſtaing was to theſe coaſts, where ſhe hoped, by co-operating with Gen. Waſhington, to ſtrike an effectual blow, and reduce the enemy to reaſon. Had extenſion of dominion been her object, ſhe would have ordered this fleet to the Weſt-Indies, where ſhe would have had the earlieſt opportunity of attacking thoſe iſlands unapprized, unprepared, undefended. She would have taken eaſily every iſland which has ſince coſt her time, men and money to reduce. Had ſhe choſen to make her conqueſts in another quarter, ſhe would have ſailed to the banks of Newfoundland, where the Britiſh veſſels on the coaſt, and the fiſh drying on the banks, would have been an eaſy prey; and every iſland and poſſeſſion in that quarter would have been added to St. Piere and Miquelon, and made a part of the dominion of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; or ſhe would have early bent her courſe to the ſhores of Africa, and reduced the Britiſh ſettlements on the river Senegal and along the whole gold coaſt, where the miſerable inhabitants ſhould no longer rake the ſoil for that duſt which muſt ſupply the treaſury of Britain, and enable her to wage a future war; or the fleet of France, paſſing every ſhore of Africa and turning round the Cape, might have ſailed to the Eaſt-Indies, not only to prevent the fall of Pondicherry, but to reduce the garriſons and ſettlements on every point of land and every iſland on that continent, and to turn the whole of the Eaſt-India trade, which is the ſource of the wealth of nations, into her own hands. But neglecting theſe objects, ſhe fitted out the Count with twelve ſhips of the line for the Delaware, with a view to ſurprize the fleet of the enemy in that river, and by co-operating with General Waſhington, to reduce the Britiſh force to a capitulation, and by one maſterly and bold ſtroke to put an end to the war, and eſtabliſh the independence of the States at once. Diſappointed in this hope by the tediouſneſs of the voyage, previous advice of the deſtination of the fleet having been received by the enemy, and afterwards unſucceſsful by reaſon of the ſtorm, and obliged to refit in the harbour of Boſton, the enemy were reinforced, and it became adviſeable, both for the conveniency of our commerce and to diſtreſs the enemy, to draw off to the Weſt-Indies where moſt vulnerable, as we have already hinted, they would moſt ſenſibly feel damage, and from whence, ſhould an opportunity preſent itſelf, it might be convenient to return to attack their fleets upon our coaſts or to block them up in any of our harbours. Thus in every expedition and manœuvre of the fleets of our ally, and in every operation of her arms, it is evident that the only thing propoſed by her is, to reduce the enemy to reaſon, and the acknowledgement of our independence.

The powers of Europe are ſenſible of this, and hence it is that they have given no interruption to the views of France in the courſe of this debate. It is their intereſt that our empire, which conſtituted a main foundation of the Britiſh grandeur, ſhould be diſmembered from it; and that our commerce, which had been reſtricted to her ſhores, ſhould be detached and left free and open to the whole world. They, as well as France, had felt the triumph of the Britiſh flag waving with haughty tyranny on every ſea: They, as well as France, had ſeen, with an unwilling eye, the commerce of a great part of the weſtern world concentered to the ſhores of Britain. It was equally the intereſt of the powers of Europe, to reduce the one and to ſhare the other. It only remained to be conſidered, who it was that would undertake to ſtep forth and to ſtrike the firſt blow. France alone had it in her power to do what the others, ſingly, dared not to attempt, and what, combinedly they were not willing to propoſe: But our independence was the only object which, conſiſtent with their own intereſts, they could propoſe; and France, in effecting this, labours for the whole of Europe. In this caſe will they be diſpoſed to obſtruct her meaſures? It would be to contravene their own advantage and reſiſt their own hopes. It has been ſhewn to be an argument of the uprightneſs of the views of France in her conduct to America, that our enemies, the Britiſh miniſtry and parliament, have not been able to aſſign a ſingle article in the treaty, into which ſhe has entered with us, as unequal or inſidious; it will alſo be an argument of the uprightneſs and the juſt views of this kingdom, that the powers of Europe, whoſe Miniſters are at her court, and who have the beſt intelligence of every meaſure and of every counſel, are fully ſatisfied with her intentions; and Britain has not been able, as is acknowledged by Lord North in the Houſe of Commons, to form an alliance with one of theſe powers; for even Ruſſia, from whom he moſt expected it, is unwilling to make the leaſt engagement of this nature. The amity of theſe powers with France, and that pleaſure which they have expreſſed for her victories, (victories obtained in their behalf, but not at their expence) is a full evidence that they are perſuaded of the uprightneſs of her views, and that her object is not the aggrandizement of herſelf, but ſingly and alone, that which is the equal intereſt of them all—The Independence of America.

Our independence will appear to be an object not unworthy of the councils and the arms of France, if we conſider, that beſides the reduction of the power of Britain, and the ſharing of our commerce, it is acquiring to herſelf immortal honour. What can be more glorious to a nation than to be founder of a young empire, that will one day be the ſeat of ſcience and the arts, and the rival of the free States of the old world? Men take a pleaſure in erecting buildings even of wood and ſtone, becauſe they are the works of their own hands. But they feel a nobler pleaſure in doing good to men. For wood and ſtone, and the ornament of carved work is dumb, but the mouth of the grateful perſon ſhall ſpeak his benefactor's praiſe. Why is it that Mæcenas of Rome, and the Medici of Tuſcany, and young Prince Henry of Portugal, are heard of with ſo much reputation in the world? It is not ſo much for any thing they have done in literature or arms, as on account of that patronage which they afforded to men of talents and of virtue. Sir Philip Sidney is deſcribed by the writers of his age as the moſt perfect model of an accompliſhed gentleman. His praiſes have been tranſmitted with advantage to poſterity, becauſe, ſays the hiſtorian Hume, "The credit which he poſſeſſed with his Queen was wholly employed in the encouragement of genius and literature." Why may not a nation as well as an individual find a recompence in the praiſes conſequent upon a generous action? It is the happineſs of the Deity himſelf to give life to beings, to ſee a world ſtarting to exiſtence, and to cauſe it to improve and to ſhine before him.

We may believe that a principle of this nature actuated France; for it is the genius of the nation to be taken more with a proſpect of honour than a proſpect of advantage. Hence it is that ſhe has made ſuch generous exertions in our favour, which it is not probable that any hope of profit could have drawn from her. There is a life and romance in the thought of honour, to which the groveling purſuit of wealth can never riſe. France has yet more of the old cruſading and heroic ſpirit than any other power of Europe. I had ſaid in a former paper, that it might have been her natural language to our Commiſſioners at Paris, ſoliciting attention to the object of their embaſſy, that "the whole French nation had not taken upon herſelf a vow of knighthood to go through the earth to reſcue fair ladies, and to rid the world of monſters." Nevertheleſs, I may in truth ſay, that ſhe has in ſome meaſure riſen to this character of antient and heroic chivalry. The principles of her conduct towards us are generous, and her exertions have been great, and ſurpaſſing common expectation. They reſemble the atchievments of the noble Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem in their expeditions to the holy land.

France, in this cauſe, has ſtood forth the champion of Europe, and every power on the continent is diſpoſed to give her due praiſe. America, whom ſhe has principally engaged by her kind offices, will not be wanting in correſpondent feelings of affection. The nation is beloved by us, and every name from that kingdom is received amongſt us with honour and reſpect. The Prince, whom we conſider as the ſource of every kind act, is ſpoken of in America with a degree of enthuſiaſm to be found only amongſt a free people, whoſe feelings are ſtrong, and whoſe affections are ſincere. Every one muſt remember with what undiſguiſed ſincerity his Majeſty's birth day was celebrated ſome time ago among us, when the oldeſt age was not tardy to behold from windows and balconies the diſplay of fire-works on that occaſion; and when the name of LOUIS XVI. was familiar in the mouths of our youngeſt children. Every one will remember this with pleaſure, more eſpecially when he is informed that to all what this Prince has already done for us, he has lately added a farther obligation, in offering to guarantee a loan which is now about to be negotiated for the uſe of theſe States, and at the ſame time to pay the intereſt out of his own privy purſe. This will endear him to America, and has taken away that prejudice, which from the injuries of George III. we had conceived againſt ſovereigns. For when we ſurvey the kind acts of this Prince, and conſider what it is in the power of a good man poſſeſſed of great authority to do, we have changed our opinion, and no longer wonder that it was made a part of the bleſſing of Abraham, "And Kings ſhall come out of thee."

Our gratulation of his Excellency, the Miniſter of this nation, juſt arrived amongſt us, is an evidence not leſs of our affection for our ally, than of the ſenſe we entertain of the particular reputation of this Gentleman, honourable from his connections, his perſonal worth and capacity; and to be reſpected amongſt us on account of thoſe ſervices rendered us in a diſtant line, though with direct advantage to theſe States, in his able and ſucceſsful negotiations at the court of Bavaria, to compromiſe the differences that had ariſen between the Emperor of Germany and ſeveral of the powers of Europe, relative to the ſucceſſion of that Dutchy. Debarking on the continent, he has been received at Boſton amongſt that brave, polite and hoſpitable people, with every teſtimony of reſpect which genius could invent and gratitude beſtow. The aſſemblies of the town, the muſes of the college waited on him, and in our vernacular tongue, and in the Latin language expreſſed their love for the alliance, for the Prince, for the miniſter, and for the nation. On his journey from the northward, when by a company of light dragoons he had been eſcorted to the camp, a view of univerſal ſatisfaction prevailed amongſt our patriotic ſoldiery: No wonder; for they love the ſervants and the nation whoſe aim it is to fix on a ſolid baſis that liberty for which they have contended. On his approach to this city a company of militia light dragoons, gentlemen of the firſt rank amongſt us, was happy to wait upon the Chevalier, and to eſcort him into town. His arrival was announced by a diſcharge of the artillery, and the Confederate Flag was diſplayed, as on occaſions of particular joy. The day following a noble veſſel, launched from our docks, received, in honour of his Excellency, the name of the LUZERNE.

I mention theſe things with pleaſure, as demonſtrative of our affection for the nation, contrary to the inſinuations of our enemies, who have called this an unnatural alliance, and are ready to believe that neceſſity, not love, engages us, and that we are ſtrained up to it by an artificial force, which muſt ſoon break, and leave us once more aſunder; that our affections are no more than cold ceremony, and the gratulations of our voice the meer effort of a common policy, ſuited to the occaſions of the day. A charge of this nature, ſo injurious to our feelings, it is our part by every mark of peaceable reſpect and civility, and every good natured act of kindneſs to the new Miniſter and to the nation, to endeavour to diſprove.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

† *Jeremiah.* * *Article* 11.

October 6. 1779

BOOKS of various kinds, containing ſentimental food of all ſorts, among which are included,

ENGLISH Bibles; Engliſh Dictionaries; Salmon's Geography; Gazetteers; Blackſtone's Commentaries on Law, 4 volumes; Latin and Engliſh Claſſics; Greek and Latin Claſſics; Dilworth's Spelling Books by the dozen; with a very long catalogue of *etceteras*, are now ready to be exchanged for good Middlings or Merchantable FLOUR, at BELL's Book Store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

October 6, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GEORGE HITNER, late of White-Marſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all ſuch as have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid by

MARY STEER, } Adminiſtratrix.
JOHN OTTO, } Adminiſtrator.

¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

LONDON, June 19.

THE non-importation agreement in Ireland portends much miſchief; the Americans took the ſame meaſures previous to their ſhaking off the yoke preſſed on them by a corrupt adminiſtration.

Nothing can be more favorable to the French and Spaniards, than the continuance of the preſent Miniſtry; thoſe who acted ſo well in little affairs, no doubt will be able to do great matters in the preſent important criſis. The toaſt of our enemies is," Long life to North, Germaine and Sandwich, the conquerors of America.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 18.

Mr. D. Hartley moved for leave to bring in a bill to appoint Commiſſioners to treat with America. The honourable gentleman preſſed the neceſſity of this motion with very forcible arguments, and he read the following articles as

TERMS OF NEGOCIATION.

1. That Commiſſioners be appointed to hear, conſult and agree upon the final ſettlement and pacification of the preſent troubles in America, upon ſafe, honourable and permanent terms, ſubject to ratification by parliament.

2. That any one of the aforeſaid Commiſſioners may be impowered to agree, as a preliminary, to a ſuſpenſion of all noſtilities, by ſea and land, for the certain term of ten years.

The withdrawing of the Britiſh forces is not propoſed as a preliminary, but is reſerved as the firſt article of the negociation. The condition againſt which this ſhould be ſet in balance, on the other ſide, muſt be a ſtipulation for the ſecurity of the Britiſh government in America.

3. That any one of the aforeſaid Commiſſioners may be empowered to agree as a ſecond preliminary, to ſuſpend the operation of any and all acts of parliament, reſpecting America, during the term of the truce.

4. That a truce for the aforeſaid term of years be agreed to, and declared between Great-Britain and France.

5. That the general treaty ſhall be ſet on foot for negociation, as ſoon as may be after ſigning the aforeſaid preliminaries.

6. That any articles of the negociation may take effect as ſoon as agreed to by the parties, in the courſe of the negociation, without waiting for the final concluſion of the treaty.

June 23. The preſent is, indeed, an Epoch in hiſtory. At no period ſince the 30th of January 1648, or at leaſt ſince the abdication of James, has this kingdom been ſhaken to its centre.

By a new Treaty between Dr. Franklin and the French Miniſtry, the latter are to aſſiſt the Americans with 10,000 men, in caſe Great-Britain takes 20,000 Hanoverians or Ruſſians into pay for the American war.

Monday night laſt orders were ſent over to Ireland for an embargo to be laid on the ſhips there, and not to ſuffer any Spaniſh veſſels to take in loading, or get out of harbour on any pretence.

Since the Spaniſh Ambaſſador gave in his Manifeſto ſeveral of the moſt capital Spaniſh merchants have packed up their furniture, and are preparing to leave England.

On Saturday expreſſes were ſent off from the Admiralty to Ireland, for all the ſhips of war cruizing on the weſt of Ireland to keep a ſtrict look out for the Jamaica fleet, which is now hourly expected, with orders for them to put into the firſt port in that kingdom which they can make. At the ſame time expreſſes were ſent off to Falmouth, to diſpatch two ſloops or frigates to cruize off the Weſtern Iſlands for the above purpoſe.

Yeſterday morning an expreſs arrived from Torbay, with an account of Sir Charles Hardy and the grand fleet being ſafe arrived there, to wait for a reinforcement, having been informed that the Breſt and Spaniſh fleets had joined.

The junction of theſe two fleets is an unlucky circumſtance at preſent, as three fleets of homeward bound ſhips are expected to arrive in the courſe of a month, viz. one from Jamaica, one from the Leeward Iſlands, and the other from the Streights.

HOUSE of COMMONS, June 22.

The bill for the augmentation of the militia was brought in, and a very ſerious deliberation took place on the ſecond reading of it. Different gentlemen propoſed their ideas on the proper means of defending ourſelves. All were unanimous in their determination to call forth the inmoſt reſources of the kingdom, at the ſame time that almoſt every gentleman who ſpoke declared, that no ſalvation could be expected while the preſent men were in the adminiſtration. Sir George Young propoſed arming the whole of the kingdom along the coaſts, and eſtabliſhing alarm poſts.

Another gentleman propoſed that every nobleman and gentleman ſhould poſt his ſervants on horſe back, and ſend them to a general rendezvous, that they might in ſome degree be trained to harraſs at leaſt, if they could not expel the enemy.

Sir George Saville recommended calling forth from their lurking holes and hiding places, the ſeamen that have ſerved on board our coaſting veſſels, men full of bravery, and who have ſo frequently exerted themſelves nobly.

Gen. Burgoyne recommended employing all or moſt of the old officers on half-pay, erecting poſts, collecting little bodies, and planting artillery, and in commanding places.

Sir Charles Bunbury propoſed the applying the 30,000 men intended to be raiſed by the preſent bill to the ſervice of the navy, 15,000 to be ſeamen, and 15,000 to be marines, for that, he ſaid, was the true defence of Britain.

Mr. R. Whitworth recommended, that every gentleman ſhould require a man from every tenant he had; he had already adopted that plan; he had thirty tenants, and he had applied to them to furniſh him a man each.

Lord Nugent propoſed preſſing from all parliamentary protections, calling meetings of every county, contributing ſums of money to be employed in different ways, calling forth all the ſpirit of the nation, and leſſening our danger by telling every man that we were in danger, that his aſſiſtance was wanted, the nobleſt compliment, he ſaid, that could be paid to a brave man, and which he was ſenſible would have its effect with Britons. He rejoiced in the proſpect of unanimity at home; in the certainty of it indeed, for the conduct of the gentlemen on the oppoſite ſide of the Houſe had given him the warmeſt ſatisfaction, ſince they had dropped all little animoſity againſt men, and had joined cordially in meaſures for the general good.

We had no alliance abroad; he knew not why we had none, he knew not where the fault lay, but we had none; Europe had deſerted us; the nations that we had raiſed, the nations that owed their reſpect to us, ſtood with arms acroſs, while our diſſolution was meditating by invading powers; but, ſays the old Lord, we have made one alliance ſuperior to all other alliances, we have made an alliance with one another; we are allied at home; the ſtruggle now is, whether we ſhall be free, or whether we ſhall be ſlaves; whether we ſhall be independent Britain, the maſters of the ocean, or a dependant province on haughty Bourbon.

Mr. Fox was called up by the noble Lord's aſſertion, that the oppoſition had allied themſelves with the miniſters, and that a coalition of ſentiments had taken place. "Allied themſelves with the miniſtry!" exclaimed he, "No, I execrate the thought; no men on this ſide of the Houſe could ally themſelves with thoſe whoſe treachery had brought upon this devoted country all its calamities, and had ſold it to perdition; treachery, he called it, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, but whether they were traitors by their connections with France, he could not ſay, or whether they were traitors by acting from opinions not their own; by giving up their judgment to their ambition; by being the ſlaves, the tools, the engines of other men; perhaps he might be of opinion they were traitors of the latter deſcription.

But could the men with whom he acted ally with diſgrace and ruin! Alliance! what! ally themſelves with the men who, when he know that this country was threatened with an invaſion from the combined force of France and Spain, yet ſent out Sir Edward Hughes with ſeven ſhips of the line to the Eaſt Indies, where there was no enemy to beat, and leave the heart of the kingdom unprotected! To ally themſelves with ſuch men, was to ally themſelves with diſgrace and ruin. Alliance! what! ally themſelves with the men who ſent Admiral Arbuthnot to America with ſeven ſhips of the line under the ſame circumſtances! No! it would be to ally themſelves with diſgrace and ruin. Alliance! what! ally themſelves with the men who had ſent Sir Charles Hardy out with a fleet, to be expoſed to meet the combined fleets of France and Spain, amounting to near 50 ſhips of the line, and perhaps to 60, when they ſay at the ſame time that in a few days more they could have added to this unequal fleet 5 or 7 ſhips more! To ally themſelves with ſuch men, was allying themſelves with diſgrace and ruin. Alliance! what! ally themſelves with the men who had driven every old officer of experience and popularity from the ſervice? ally themſelves with men, whoſe weakneſs and whoſe pride had made Europe deſert us, and in the hour of diſtreſs ſtand with arms acroſs, unpitying and unaſſiſting us! No! To ally themſelves with ſuch men, would be to ally themſelves with diſgrace and ruin.

From GAINE's NEW-YORK GAZETTE, *of September* 27, 1779.

HAMBURGH, June 25.

IT is ſtill ſtrongly reported, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia will uſe her mediation to eſtabliſh peace between England and France, and that Prince Repnin is going to London for that purpoſe.

WESTMINSTER, *July* 3.

THIS day his Majeſty came to the houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Knight, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the houſe of Peers. The Commons being come there accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the royal aſſent to

An Act for removing certain difficulties with reſpect to the more ſpeedy and effectual manning of his Majeſty's navy for a limited time.

An Act for augmenting the militia.

And one private bill.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE many great and eſſential ſervices you have rendered to me and to your country, during the courſe of your attendance in Parliament, demand my moſt cordial thanks.

I have ſeen with entire approbation the zeal you have manifeſted for the ſupport and proſecution of the juſt and neceſſary war in which I am engaged, nor am I leſs ſenſible of your attention to the preſent ſtate of the kingdom of Ireland: My paternal affection for all my people makes me ſincerely anxious for the happineſs and proſperity of every part of my dominions.

Hitherto the events of war have afforded the court of France no reaſon to triumph on the conſequences of their injuſtice and breach of public faith; and I truſt by a ſpirited and proſperous exertion of the force you have put into my hands, that ambitious power may be brought to wiſh that they had not, without provocation or cauſe of complaint, inſulted the honour and invaded the rights of my crown.

I have already acquainted you with the hoſtile ſtep which has been lately taken by the court of Spain. Whatever colour may be attempted to be put upon that unjuſt proceeding, I am conſcious that I have nothing to reproach myſelf with: It has been followed by the cleareſt demonſtrations of the loyalty and affection of my Parliament to my perſon and government, for which I repeat to you my warmeſt thanks; and I conſider it as a happy omen of the ſucceſs of my arms, that the encreaſe of difficulties ſerves only to augment the courage and conſtancy of the nation, and to animate and unite my people in the defence of their country, and every thing that is dear to them.

The advanced ſeaſon of the year requires that I ſhould afford you ſome receſs from the public buſineſs; and I do it with the leſs reluctance, as by the powers veſted in me by law I can have the aid of your advice and aſſiſtance within fourteen days, ſhould any emergency make it neceſſary for me to convene you before the uſual time.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The various and extenſive operations of the war have unavoidably occaſioned uncommon expence, and brought additional burthens on my faithful and beloved people, which I moſt ſincerely regret. I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the confidence you have repoſed in me, and for the chearfulneſs and public ſpirit with which the large ſupplies for the current year have been granted.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impoſſible to ſpeak of the continuance of the rebellion in North-America without the deepeſt concern; but we have given ſuch unqueſtionable proofs of our ſincere diſpoſition to put an end to thoſe troubles, that I muſt ſtill hope, that the malignant deſigns of the enemies of Great-Britain cannot long prevail againſt the evident intereſts of thoſe unhappy provinces, and that they will not blindly perſiſt in preferring an unnatural and dangerous connection with a foreign power, to peace and reunion with their mother country."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the 5th day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the 5th day of Auguſt next.

BY THE KING,
A PROCLAMATION.
GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have received intelligence that preparations are making by our enemies to invade this our kingdom, the ſafety and defence of which require our utmoſt care, and wherein, by the aſſiſtance and bleſſing of God, we are reſolved not to be wanting; and to the intent that they may not, in caſe of their landing, ſtrengthen themſelves by ſeizing the horſes, oxen and cattle of our ſubjects, which may be uſeful to them for draught or burthen, or be eaſily ſupplied with proviſions, We have thought fit, and do by this our Royal proclamation, by the advice of our Privy Council, ſtrictly charge and command the Warden of the Cinque Ports, his Lieutenants, Deputy or Deputies, and all and every the Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants of our Councils, and all Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, and all and every other officers and miniſters, civil and military, within their reſpective counties, cities, towns, and diviſions, that they cauſe the coaſts to be carefully watched, and upon the firſt approach of the enemy, immediately to cauſe all horſes, oxen and cattle, which may be fit for draught or burthen, and not actually employed in our ſervice, or in the defence of the country, and alſo (as far as may be practicable) all other cattle and proviſions, to be driven and removed to ſome place of ſecurity, and to ſuch a diſtance from the place where the enemy ſhall attempt, or appear to intend to land, ſo as that they may not fall into the hands or power of any of our enemies; wherein neverthleſs it is our will and pleaſure, that the reſpective owners thereof may ſuffer as little damage, loſs or inconvenience, as may be conſiſtent with the public ſafety; and we do hereby further ſtrictly charge and command all our ſubjects to be aiding and aſſiſting to the execution of this our Royal command.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 9th day of July, 1779, in the 19th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING,

LONDON, July 7.

The following are ſaid to be the terms of the alliance certainly contracted between this kingdom, Ruſſia, and Denmark, within theſe ſix months:

I. Offenſive and defenſive between the three contracting parties, relative to all powers whatever.

II. That Ruſſia and Denmark ſhall between them aſſiſt Great-Britain with 20 ſail of the line of battle ſhips, 5 frigates of 36 guns each, and four fire ſhips, all fully and compleatly manned, and kept up in conſtant ſervice.

III. Great-Britain pays Ruſſia a ſubſidy of 200,000l. a year, while the ſhips are in her ſervice.

IV. In caſe that Ruſſia or Denmark is attacked at a time that they have not aſſiſted Great-Britain with the ſaid ſhips, then Great-Britain to aſſiſt thoſe Powers with an equal force, and to be paid the like ſubſidy for ſo doing.

V. The 20 ſail of the line, if called for by Great-Britain within the year 1779, ſhall not be recalled, on any pretence whatever, before September of that year.

VI. In caſe any of the ſaid ſhips are taken, burned or ſunk by an enemy, Great-Britain to pay for the ſame at the rate of 1200l. per gun, in lieu of all other demands whatever.

This treaty was ſigned in November laſt, and, upon the Marquis D'Almodavar's memorial being delivered, meſſengers were diſpatched to Peterſburgh and Copenhagen; ſo that we may expect the ſquadron in the Downs by the 20th of July.

On Thurſday evening laſt, an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty, and to the Miniſters of State, from Sir Charles Hardy, with an account of his having taken a frigate going from France to Count D'Orvilliers's fleet, with diſpatches, from the Captain of which we learn the following particulars: That on the 4th of June, a ſignal was made from Ferrol for the ſailing of nine ſail of Spaniſh ſhips of the line, beſides frigates: that the above ſhips effected a junction with the French fleet, under the command of the Count D'Orvilliers, on the twelfth (the ſixteenth the reſcript was delivered in London, by Count D'Almodavar) which made their united force forty-two ſail of the line. Sir Charles adds, from the ſuperiority of the French and Spaniards, he makes no doubt but they will venture an engagement, and that he is determined to give them battle. He further adviſes, that he was then off Uſhant, in chace, and in ſight of the enemy; that all his fleet was well, and the officers and men in the higheſt ſpirits, and that he hoped to be able in the next diſpatches to give ſuch an account of the united fleets of France and Spain, as would be highly ſatisfactory to his Sovereign and his country.

The Culloden is ſailed to join the grand fleet in Torbay, and in a few days will follow the Reſolution, Terrible, Sandwich, Formidable, Barfleur, Arrogant, Marlborough, and Ajax, with the Princeſs Amelia.

The general conjecture now is, that the combined fleets of France and Spain will make the attack of Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

July 13, Sir Charles Hardy ſailed from Torbay laſt Friday. Commodore (late Governor) Johnſtone's fleet, left Portſmouth the ſame day, with five frigates, to look into St. Maloes and Breſt.

IRELAND.

CITY OF DUBLIN ADDRESS.

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council aſſembled.

"*Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of your antient city of Dublin, thus dutifully approach the throne, roufed with honeſt indignation at the inſidious deſigns of your Majeſty's enemies of the Houſe of Bourbon, and warm with the moſt ardent zeal to maintain the ſafety and honour of your government. Influenced by theſe ſentiments, we for a while forget the unjuſt and impolitic reſtrictions on our commerce, continued at the deſire of your Majeſty's ſubjects of Britain, and eager to preſs forward in their defence, we lay far behind us the remembrance of the many wrongs we have borne, yet we truſt your Majeſty's wiſdom and clemency

will accept the tender we now make of our lives and fortunes in ſupport of any juſt or neceſſary war; not as the offer of a people inſenſible to the accumulated diſtreſſes heaped upon them by falſe policy and ignorant Miniſters; not as a mere formal addreſs, procured by miniſterial influence from penſioned hirelings, who in the day of trial would ſhrink from you; but as the free-will offering of men zealous to manifeſt the unpotted loyalty of their country to the auguſt Houſe of Brunſwick; as the firſt determination of ſubjects confiding in the beneficent intentions of their ſovereign, and who entertain an humble hope that, by the favour of Divine Providence, the united efforts of all your ſubjects, and the aſſiſtance of wiſer councils than have lately been adopted, the Britiſh empire may not only defeat her numerous enemies, but riſe once more to that ſtrength and glory, from which at preſent that empire has ſo miſerably fallen."

BOSTON, September 20.

Since our laſt arrived at Cape-Anne from Bilboa, the privateer brig General Starks, by which we have certain intelligence, that the French and Spaniſh fleets, conſiſting of 40 ſail of armed veſſels, have invaded Gibraltar and Minorca, which were garriſoned by foreigners, ſo that it is probable they are ſubdued long ere this. The fleets have made ſeveral rich captures at and near that port. The above brig we are informed has captured four prizes, all of which are ſafe arrived, one of them a packet, bound from Jamaica for London, very valuable, on board of which were going paſſengers a Major in the Britiſh ſervice and a Nobleman, who were conducted to town priſoners. We alſo hear by the above veſſel, that 12 ſhips of the line, and a proportion of frigates, have joined our illuſtrious ally's fleet, commanded by Admiral d'Orvillers, and that the Engliſh navy keep near their ports, fearing to approach this combined fleet.

The Earl of Glencairn, prize to the Boſton, is retaken by a 40 gun ſhip, and carried into Halifax.

The Little John, a row-boat, has taken and ſent in two prizes laſt week, one a ſmall ſchooner, laden with ſalt, ſugar and rum, from Halifax for Cape Purſue; the other a ſloop, from Bermuda for Halifax, her cargo rum, &c. Reports from the Nova-Scotia ſhore ſay, the Faulkland private ſhip has foundered at the Bay of Fundy, and a frigate and a 74 much ſhattered in a late ſtorm there: Theſe ſhips, with 500 troops on board, were bound to Penobſcot, as a reinforcement to General M'Lane, but were all ſeparated in the Bay, and compelled to return to Halifax again without effecting any thing.------Theſe ſhips, troops, &c. were diſpatched from Halifax in conſequence of the following requiſition from M'Lane, viz. "Unleſs he had immediate ſupport he muſt ſurrender to the Americans, who were numerous and formidable, both by land and ſea." By the above prize we learn it was doubted in Halifax that the American fleet, on a late expedition, had failed, it appeared ſo very improbable.

The following is an accurate liſt of the land and naval force at Halifax, viz. the Duke of Argyle's Scotch regiment, 1000 men; the Duke of Hamilton's Scotch ditto, 1100; the 70th Britiſh, 500; the Orange rangers (a dirty tory corps) 500; a Heſſian regiment, 700; commanded by a Lieut. Col. Campbell, in M'Lane's abſence. Naval force, an old 74 gun ſhip, an old French frigate, a ſloop of war, and three 20 gun ſhips.

Tueſday arrived a prize brigantine from New-York, with 110 hogſheads of tobacco, captured by the letter of marque ſloop Polly, from this port.

Yeſterday arrived here a prize brig of 10 cohorns, laden with proviſions, bound from Liverpool for New-York, taken by Capt. Manly. The brig before ſhe was taken had captured a rich Spaniſh veſſel, with a quantity of ſpecie, &c. on board, which ſhe ſent for England, after taking out the chief of the caſh.---Capt. Manly, we hear, took on board his ſhip one bag, containing about 50 wt. ſilver or gold we know not.

By letters from our friends in the country we are informed, that the cauſe of our late ſcanty ſupply of proviſions was entirely owing to the wicked and falſe reports of our internal enemies, that our market was overſtocked.

Several reputable farmers, who within a few days paſt have been in town and ſeen the want of proviſions in our market, have aſſured us, that as the country abounds with cattle, ſheep and grain, they will encourage their brethren to ſend us a full ſupply at the regulated prices; and as they in the country are determined to abide by and ſupport the late regulations, hope the town of Boſton will join them in it, and thereby fruſtrate the attempts of an infernal ſett of tories to break thro' ſaid regulations, in order to deſtroy our currency, and thereby cauſe miſery, diſtreſs and confuſion.

Sept. 23. A flag was lately ſent from New-London, with ſome priſoners, to New-York, which was ſtopt in the Sound, and not permitted to approach the city; from whence it was conjectured that ſomething extraordinary had taken place there.

By a gentleman lately from Ireland we learn, that there were no ſmall commotions in that kingdom; that he ſaw with his own eyes a number of the military companies raiſed there by aſſociation, the whole force of which amounted to 30,000 men; that they were commanded by ſome of the principal nobility and gentry; that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland expreſſed great uneaſineſs, and ſent to inquire the true deſign of their arming, and was anſwered, that it was for the defence of the kingdom, that at the ſame time they were determined not to lay down their arms till the liberties of Ireland ſhould be eſtabliſhed.

We hear that a court is now ſitting in this town to enquire into the failure of the Penobſcot expedition.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated July 10.

"The States of Holland will continue to adhere to the ſtricteſt neutrality, this has been the plan from its beginning, and we may aſſure you, whatever may be the reports, that the City of Amſterdam will never conſent to take part with England in the war. This is the ſecret in the cabinet, and it is wiſhed America may be Independent."

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

The ſhip Andrew Caldwell, Captain Truckſon, from St. Euſtatia for this port, is put into Virginia, having loſt all her maſts in a gale of wind on our coaſt. We hear ſhe was attacked on her paſſage by two cruizers, whom ſhe beat off.

Laſt week Captain Taylor, of this port, ſent a prize into Egg-Harbour, having on board a Heſſian Colonel and 214 privates, with a quantity of dry goods. We hear the priſoners are expected in town to-day.

Captain James Nicholſon, of the Navy, is appointed to command the frigate Trumbull; and Captain Thomas Read to command a new Continental frigate, of 36 guns, called the Bourbon.

Monday arrived here the privateer ſloop Royal George, mounting 14 carriage guns, taken by the General Pickering, Captain Harradan.

Yeſterday the Captains Barry, Henderſon, Young, Souder, and Parks, arrived here from Hiſpaniola.

Died in Harford county, Maryland, on Wedneſday, the 29th of September, THOMAS WHITE, Eſq; late of this city.

At a Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer, held at Philadelphia, the 20th day of September laſt, John Richardſon was tried for a rape and acquitted; and John Holden, Robert Strettel Jones, and Edward Cutbuth were tried for treaſon, and acquitted; Peter Schwoob, a Turn-key, was tried for the voluntary eſcape of three priſoners, found guilty, and was ordered by the Court to be removed from the ſaid office of Turn-key, and to pay a fine of 500l. alſo bills for high-treaſon were found againſt Peter Miller, Richard Maſon, William Caſſedy, alias Thompſon, and Joſeph Wirt; bills were preferred againſt Lawrence Stuart and Elizabeth Ellis, for murder, and returned ignoramus. No perſons appearing to proſecute the following perſons, they were diſcharged by the Court, to wit. John Brown, William Williams, Michael Ryan, Chriſtian George, Charles Huſtes, John Dubre, Joſeph George, Philip Allebach, and William James. John Pike was alſo ordered to be diſcharged, on giving ſecurity himſelf in 2000l. and two good ſureties in in 1000l. each, for his good behaviour during the preſent war.

IN CONGRESS, Sept. 28, 1779.

CONGRESS having appointed the Hon. JOHN JAY, Eſq; their Miniſter Plenipotentiary, to negociate a treaty of amity and commerce and of alliance between the United States of America and his Catholic Majeſty, and he having ſignified his acceptance of that office, and thereupon reſigned the chair.

Reſolved, That Congreſs proceed to the choice of a Preſident.

Congreſs accordingly proceeded to an election, and the ballots being taken and counted,

The Honorable SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Eſquire, was elected.

OCTOBER 1, 1779.

Reſolved, That the thanks of Congreſs be given to the Honorable John Jay, Eſq; late Preſident, in teſtimony of their approbation of his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public buſineſs. To which he returned the following anſwer:

SIR, Philadelphia, October 4, 1779.

IT gives me very ſenſible pleaſure to find from the act of Congreſs, incloſed in your Excellency's polite favor of the firſt inſtant, that my conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public buſineſs, has been honored by the approbation of Congreſs. The teſtimony given of it by this act demands my warmeſt acknowledgments.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to aſſure the Congreſs, that my happineſs is inſeparable from the welfare and eſteem of my country; and that my endeavours to promote the one and merit the other, ſhall continue unremitted. I have the honor to be, with great reſpect and eſteem,

Your Excellency's
Moſt obedient ſervant,
JOHN JAY.

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Eſq;
Preſident of Congreſs.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

*** The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY will meet this Evening, on Buſineſs of Conſequence.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general Election for the City, and alſo for the County of Philadelphia, excluſive of the ſaid city, will be holden at the State-houſe, in the ſaid city, and at the two other places of election, on Tueſday, the 12th day of October inſtant, to begin after ten of the clock in the morning, then and there to chooſe for ſaid city, one Repreſentative in the Supreme Executive Council of this State, five Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, two ſuitable perſons for Sheriffs, and two ſuitable perſons for Coroners, one County Commiſſioner, and ſix County Aſſeſſors, two Commiſſioners for paving the Streets, two Wardens of the Watch and ſix City Aſſeſſors; and to chooſe for ſaid county, one Repreſentative in the ſaid Council, nine Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, two ſuitable perſons for Sheriffs, and two ſuitable perſons for Coroners of the ſaid county, one Commiſſioner and ſix Aſſeſſors. The ſaid Elections to be made by the qualified Electors of the ſaid city and county reſpectively, except that they all join in the choice of Sheriffs, Coroners, County Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors.

And the choice of Inſpectors for the ſaid Elections is to be made by the qualified Electors of the ſeveral Wards and Townſhips, under the direction of the Conſtables in their ſeveral Diſtricts, and alſo of an Aſſeſſor of each Ward and Townſhip, on Saturday next, the 9th inſtant, between the hours of ten of the clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon, and the names of the Inſpectors ſo choſen are to be certified to the Sheriff of ſaid county, or his deputies, at the ſeveral places of General Election, with all convenient ſpeed, and the perſons elected Inſpectors notified thereof.

‡ JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM COOPER, of Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, did, on the 22d of September 1779, by force of arms and ſtrong hand, commit an aſſault and battery upon the body of Joſſe Jordan, in the ſame townſhip aforeſaid, ſo that the ſaid Jordan died of his wounds in about 15 hours afterwards, and ſaid Cooper hath abſconded ever ſince; he is about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, a little pock pitted, ſhort light-coloured brown hair, grey eyes, ſoft and ſlow in ſpeech, womaniſh like, leans forward as he walks; his clothes uncertain, as he had different colours; it is probable he may ride a mare, as all the creatures he had were mares; he has relations in York county, Virginia, and Carolina. Whoever takes up ſaid Cooper, and confines him in the gaol of Cheſter county aforeſaid, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by RACHAEL JORDAN. †

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN in the Falls townſhip, a remarkable ſorrel HORSE, riſing four years old, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in his face, and a ſlit in one of his ears, his hind feet white, and had no ſhoes on when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if the thief be taken alſo Four Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH RICHARDSON, living in the townſhip of Northampton. She was taken or ſtrayed September 30 1779. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 23d of September laſt, an old RED COW, that gives milk, ſhe has a crop on her left ear, and ſome white ſpots on her belly. The owner applying, proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again. SAMUEL LEECH. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of good genuine CAMPHIRE, a quantity of BEES-WAX and about 43 Buſhels of FLAXSEED. Apply to MARY MAGDALENE HUGHES, in Monmouth-ſtreet.

Land, of the beſt Quality, for Sale,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, contiguous to that of Mr. Iſaac Hite, ſituate on a flat of Cedar-creek, about 16 miles from Wincheſter, near the road that leads to Stanton; on which are a ſpring, an orchard, good meadows, and all improvements neceſſary for a farmer or planter, relative either to the land or buildings. There are two other tracts of about the ſame quantity each, adjoining mine, to be diſpoſed of, which perhaps may make it more valuable to ſome. The terms, and an opportunity to view the land, may be obtained of Mr. Iſaac Hite

ABRAHAM BOWMAN.

FOR SALE,

A COMMODIOUS three ſtory Brick HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituate at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, and oppoſite Mr. William Brown's Vendue ſtore, containing two rooms on a floor, with a large kitchen and piazza between. For terms, apply to Mr. Jonathan Penroſe, oppoſite the Fountain tavern, in Southwark, or Thomas Rowan, at ſaid Penroſe's. ¶

September 26, 1779.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture field, living in Uwchlan townſhip, Cheſter county, a lightiſh ſorrel MARE, with white mane and tail, five years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, paces, trots and canters well; ſhe has been lately ſhod before, and has a ſmall white ſtreak, ſcarce perceivable, the under part of her neck, occaſioned by a ſcar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and gives notice to the owner, ſhall receive, if within this county, Forty Dollars, and if out of the county, for the mare, Sixty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, One Hundred Dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS THOMAS. ¶

September 29 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen laſt night from the ſubſcriber living at the Unicorn tavern, on Lancaſter road, 16 miles from Philadelphia, the following articles, viz. between nine and ten yards of half whitened linen of 1100, five cuts of brown thread, two fine ſhifts, one fine apron, one check ditto, two ſtriped linen ſhort gowns, one ſtriped cotton ſkirt, three yards of ſtriped cotton the ſame as the ſkirt, one black ſilk bonnet with a drawed crown, a light coloured cloth cloak, one pair of men's ſhoes, a ſilver ſtock buckle, and ſeveral other articles. The above articles were ſtole by a woman, who goes by the name of Katey Black, a ſhort chunky body, of a dark complexion, black hair; had on a ſtriped linen ſhort gown, two lincey petticoats, one of a very broad ſtripe, which were all the clothes ſhe had before ſhe ſtole the above. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thief with the above articles, or any of them, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT CANADY. ¶

WHEREAS the eſtates of Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman, and Chriſtian Huck, late of the county of Berks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman and Chriſtian Huck; conſiſting of the following, viz. one of 850 acres, ſituated in Heidelberg townſhip, generally known by the name of the Big Spring Track, late the property of Andrew Allen, two cut lots near the town of Reading in the ſaid county, late the property of the ſaid Alexander Stedman, containing five acres each, and three tracts of land lying over the Blue Mountains in the ſaid county, two of them containing about 300 acres each, and the other of them containing 280 acres or thereabouts; late the property of the ſaid Chriſtian Huck: All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Reading, on the firſt day of November. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit.* One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman and Chriſtian Huck, or either of them, to exhibit their claims and demands to the juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

Reading, Sept. 27, 1779. DAVID MORGAN, THOMAS PARRY, HENRY HALLER, } Agents.

DESERTED from Captain ROBERT MULLAN's Company of Marines, in Philadelphia, the following men, viz. THOMAS PECKWORTH, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion; had on when he went off a light coloured cloth coat, his other clothing not remembered, a ſhoemaker by trade. Thomas Mathews, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, a ſtout well built fellow; had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket, with ſleeves, a ſtripe linſey under waiſtcoat, brown ſtrait hair, full face, born in England. Richard Coats, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, had on when he went off a ſtraw-hat, linen coat, a pair of tow trowſers and old ſhoes. James Nicholas, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has lately been employed in a ſhallop up and down this river; had on when he went off a round laced hat, a ſwanſkin jacket with ſleeves, ſtriped trowſers, ſtoops much as he walks. John Smith, about 27 years of age, five feet five inches, had on when he went off, a brown ſailors jacket, ſays he ſerv'd his time to one Mr. Dorſey, on Elk Ridge, Maryland, he is a down ill looking fellow. Richard Babington, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, had on when he went off, a ſhort green coat, leather breeches and ſhoes; he has lately come from New-York, and has a paſs with him to go to Annapolis, where he ſays he has a wife and family. James Deacon, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, he ſays he ſerved his time to farming in Bucks county, born in England, a fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, ſlender built, and very talkative; had on when he went off, a pair of ſtripe cotton ſtockings, nankeen breeches much worn, a woollen bound hat with a white lining. Nathan Marchal, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, black hair tied behind, remarkable grey eyes, by trade a ſtocking weaver, ſays he ſerved his time in Bonam town, Jerſey, had on when he went off, a brown wooliey ſhort jacket with ſleeves, a pair of ſtripe trowſers, a ſwan ſkin covered cap with an old ſilver loop. Thomas Sappington, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 ½ inches high, a labourer, born in Maryland, ſlender built, had on when he went off, an old ſhort brown coat, a pair of long tow trowſers, old ſhoes and an old felt hat, he formerly lived within ſeven or eight miles of Port Penn, New-Caſtle county. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters and ſecures them in any goal of this State, or delivers them to me at my quarters the corner of Pine-ſtreet in Front-ſtreet, ſhall have the reward of One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, or Twenty Dollars for each; and all reaſonable expences paid by me.

ROBERT MULLAN, Captain of Marines.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1779.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1779.

AT the Request of the MANAGERS of the House of Employment, the OVERSEERS of the POOR of the City of Philadelphia, once more hereby give public Notice to those who keep Hogs within the said City, to confine them or otherwise to prevent them from running at large, as they are determined to put the Act of Assembly made and provided in this case in Force immediately. *By Order of the Board of Overseers of the Poor,*

¶ JOHN SHIELDS, Secretary.

September 17, 1779.

WAS left with the subscriber, near eighteen months ago, by two Gentlemen, by the name of Mr. Norris and Mr. Wills, a brown HORSE, with requests that he should be taken care of for a few days, when they would call for him and pay the expence. By this they may be informed, that unless they come and pay the charges, and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, he will be sold for the same.

¶ JOHN JERMAN.

Hilltown Township, Bucks County, Sept. 9, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, last night, a likely STONE COLT, of a dark brown colour, two years old last spring, is about 14½ hands high, has a large head and a blaze in his face, is long docked and has a switch tail, one hind foot is white, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures the said Colt, so that the owner may have him again, shall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by GRACE MATHIAS. ¶

STUDIO CRESCIT SAPIENTIA.

WHEREAS an old citizen is now returned from a solitary rural situation, wherein he was abstracted from all company almost four years, in daily pursuit of useful knowledge from the best English authors, both antient and late, wants to try his ability in a gentleman's family, or a few under his care; namely, the rudiments of the English speech, 2d the rudiments of the Latin tongue, 3d the French and English grammar, instead of a French grammarian, 4th that youth, and adults, whether male or female, may be initiated and instructed to write a plain legible hand, in a very short time, only with the waste of a few sheets of clean paper, *probatum est*, all he wants is a supplement to a small fortune, to keep him genteel his remnant of time, while granted ability of body and mind. *Note*, He would chuse Philadelphia, or the invirons thereof; being a citizen thirty years, a freeman of the Hospital from the first institution thereof; notwithstanding, wheresoever kind Providence casts his lot, still a loyal subject to the United States. ¶

Enquire at Justice FLEESON's, in Chestnut-street, or WILLIAM COPELAND, in Third-street, next to the Presbyterian Meeting-house.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Francis or Matthew Humphreys, deceased, of Talbot county, Maryland, are desired to attend on the first week of November next, with their accounts, properly proven; and those indebted, to pay and settle all demands whatsoever: As several attempts have been made to settle the above estates, it is hoped all concerned will pay proper attention to this advertisement, and prevent further trouble. THOMAS WALLACE, Administrator.

N. B. As there are some of the Books belonging to the above estates wanting, it is hoped the possessors will send them to Mr. William Bordley's, and oblige, ‖ *T. W.* Ad.

Philadelphia, September 23, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, a brown MARE, about 13½ or 14 hands high, 9 years old, paces and trots, branded on the near shoulder I. S. has a lock on one of his fore feet, a sore back, a star and snip, 3 white feet, and a bushy main and tail. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the subscriber, in Fourth-street, shall receive Thirty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, if stolen, the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by PETER DEHAVEN. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWAED.

STRAYED or STOLEN on or about the second day of August last, a small black MARE, three years old, no shoes, crooked made behind, paces naturally. Any person delivering said MARE to the owner, or giving information that she may be had again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to the subscriber, living at the sign of the White Horse, in Chester county, 26 miles from Philadelphia.

¶ JAMES STUART.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, a dark brown MARE, between 5 and 6 years old, about 15 hands high, her near buttock is not so full as her off buttock. Whoever takes up said mare, and returns her to the owner, shall receive Twenty-five Dollars reward, paid by PETER MATSON, living near the Swedes Church. ¶

CAME to the plantation of John Pringle, in Plymouth township, Philadelphia county, about the 17th of September 1779, a dark bay HORSE, about 7 or 8 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with a small star and little snip. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, by John Whiteman, living on said place. ¶

Southampton, Bucks County, 9th Month 25, 1779.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's pasture, the 3d night of the 7th month last, a dark sorrel HORSE, with a large blaze down over his nostrils, 11 years old, shod with old shoes, about 13½ hands high, heavy made, a little hollow backed, his hind legs a little crooked, paces a little, trots, and canters well, has been mostly used to the collar, works well, neither brand nor ear-mark. Any person giving information, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Four Hard Dollars Reward, or the value in current money, or produce; if the thief be brought to justice, double the sum above mentioned, paid by THOMAS WILSON. ¶

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Samuel Patterson, deceased, of Cæcil county, Maryland, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proven, that they may be settled and paid, and those indebted to pay without any further trouble. MARY PATTERSON, Executrix,

Sept. 14, 1779. ‖ THOMAS WALLACE, Executor.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the Manor of Moreland township, Philadelphia county, on Sunday, the 26th of September, a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, one hind foot white, a small star in the forehead, and a boil on the neck. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD,

A SHALLOP, lying at Capt. Thomas's Wharff, on the Head of Northeast, within Half a Mile of Charlestown, Cæcil County, Maryland, upwards of Eight Hundred Bushels Burthen, standing and running Rigging good. For Particulars, enquire of

THOMAS WALLACE.

Sept. 14, 1779. ¶

WANTED,

A Journeyman SADDLETREE-MAKER.

SUCH an One will meet with the greatest Encouragement, on Application to JOHN MEEM, at YORK-TOWN. *Sept. 16, 1776.* †

September 6, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Oxford township, Philadelphia County, on the 3d instant September, a BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a star on his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JACOB KIRKNER.

The highest current Price is given for Bills of Exchange on France, by

WIKOFF, SIDMAN and SMITH,

At their Store in Second-street, a few doors below Chestnut-street (formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine)

Who have for Sale, a large Assortment of Dry Goods, suitable to the approaching Season. ‖ 1 *m.*

To the INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS *and other* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I again propose to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the ensuing general election, to succeed the present Sheriff after the time limited him by law be expired. I therefore again most humbly solicit and request the favour of your votes and interest in order to be on the return with him; which favour, as well as those past, shall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged by

Your sincere friend and humble servant,

Sept. 17. ¶ WILLIAM DEWEES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1779.

To the FREEMEN, Electors of the County of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour done me by your choosing me one of your Representatives in Assembly for some years past, entitles you to my most sincere acknowledgements. But the present impaired state of my health, together with the peculiar situation of my private affairs, renders it both difficult and inconvenient to serve longer in that station. Therefore beg you will chuse some other person at the ensuing election, for your Representative, in place of, *Your most respectful and very humble servant,*

¶ SAMUEL SMITH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of LANCASTER County.

IN consequence of the advice and encouragement which I have received from a number of my friends, I take this method of notifying you that I purpose to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the ensuing election. I hope therefore the interest of those Gentlemen of my acquaintance, and others, electors of the said county upon the occasion, and have only to add, that I should be happy in so signal a mark of their esteem.

I am, GENTLEMEN, your most obedient, and most devoted, humble servant, THOMAS EDWARDS.

Lebanon, September 11, 1779. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS in the County of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere thanks for the honour in voting me on the return for the Sheriff's office, at the last election in this county. As I mean to stand a Candidate for that Office at the election ensuing; your votes and interest will be greatfully acknowledged by, Gentlemen, your obliged humble servant,

Sept. 18, 1779. ¶ JOHN MARSHAL.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away the 26th of August, 1779, from the subscriber, living in Deptford township, Gloucester county, in New-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named William Malice, this country born, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, near 18 years of age, a chunky well made lad, short brown hair, round faced, black eyes, glissens much when he smiles, something freckled, a cunning, smart active fellow; had on, and took with him, a round fine hat, a fine shirt and two coarse ones, two pair of trowsers, a brown coattee, a lightish coloured upper jacket, and under ditto without sleeves, a greenish cast jean breeches, mended on the knees, paleish, ribbed worsted stockings, and good shoes, with brass buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said lad, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES HINCHMAN.

September 20, 1779.

STRAYED away, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, living in Passyunk Township, in the Five Mile Round, a Sorrel MARE and COLT, branded A. G. her hind Feet white and a white Snip on her Nose, the Colt having one Ring Eye, white down from his Eyes, his four Feet white. Whoever takes up the said Mare and Colt, and brings them to the King of Prussia in Market-street, so that the Owner may have them again, shall have a Reward of THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable Charges, paid by ADAM GARRET. ¶

Cæcil County, State of Maryland, Sept. 9. 1779.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this State have continued and amended an act, entituled "An act for the more effectual preventing forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and another act, entituled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, indian corn, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victuals," whereby the abovementioned articles are prohibited from being transported from this State into any other State, under penalty of One thousand pounds and the forfeiture of the article or articles so transported, and for the more effectual executing said acts, have constituted and appointed Henry Hollingsworth, Patrick Ewing, Edward Parker, Benjamin Breward, Jeremiah Baker, David Macky, and David Smith, as a Committee for said county, as by the aforesaid act will more fully appear, therefore all persons are desired to conform to said act, as they must expect to answer for the contrary to the penal laws of the State.

And whereas the several Committees in the respective counties are authorized and required to open Subscription for the borrowing money on Loan-Office Certificates, for the use of the United States, one half of the said Subscription to be paid on or before the first day of October next, and the other half on or before the first day of January next; the Committee therefore give notice, that they have now opened Books at the Head of Elk for the receiving Subscriptions. *By Order of the Committe,*

¶ JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SCHOOL will be opened on the First of October next, under the Care of the Subscriber, by whom due Attention will be given, that the following Things be accurately taught, viz. English Grammar, the Latin and Greek Languages, together with some useful Branches of the Mathematicks. The Neighbourhood is agreeable and very healthy; where convenient Lodgings may be provided, on reasonable Terms.

Sept. 9, 1779. ¶ WILLIAM FOSTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, situated in Mill-Creek hundred, New-Castle county, Delaware State, about five miles from Christiana Bridge, and six miles from Newport, containing 136 acres, 70 of which are cleared, 10 acres of meadow and more may be made, and the woodland well timbered. There are on the place, a good dwelling-house and kitchen, a good barn and stables, a good bearing orchard, a well of good water at the door, and all the fields well watered. The situation is very healthy. A good title will be made, and the terms known, by applying to JAMES BOGGS, living on the premises.

Head Chester River, Kent County, State of Maryland, Sept. 9, 1779.

WANTED,

A PERSON that understands the FULLING Business compleat, and can come well recommended, will meet with generous Encouragement, by applying to the subscriber. JOHN RAWLINGS. ¶

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your Votes, and placing me on the Return for the Sheriff's Office at the last General Election, and take this usual Method of requesting the like Favour at the ensuing Election, which will be held in grateful Remembrance, by *Your most obedient Servant,*

¶ JAMES CLAYPOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the Borough and County of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your former Favours, I offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing Election, as the present Sheriff's Term, agreeable to Law, then expires, which, if it should be agreeable to make use of my Name, in your Ticket for that Purpose, will be gratefully acknowledged by

‖ 4 w. Yours, CHARLES DILWORTH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN of Northampton County,

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the honour you have done me, in electing me one of your Representatives in Assembly for these two years past. If you should incline to elect me again, the imperfect state of my health forbids my undertaking so weighty a charge any longer; I therefore think it my duty to inform you, that I cannot serve you. I am, Gentlemen, with the utmost respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

¶ WILLIAM M'FARREN.

A TANNER and CURRIER,

EITHER with or without a Family, who can be well recommended for Honesty and Sobriety, and will undertake the Management of a Tanyard, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to THOMAS MAYBURY or ISAAC POTTS, at Potts-Town. *Potts Town, 9 Mo. 11, 1779.* ‖ 5 w.

Red-Lion, Uwchland Towrship, Chester County, Sept. 11, 1779.

TAKEN up as a STRAY, a large dark roan MARE, supposed to be three or four years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ WILLIAM CLAYTON.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, last night, from the subscriber, near Wilmington, New-Castle county, a large BAY MARE, seven years old, 15 hands high, paces a travel, trots and canters slow, stack of courage, branded on the near shoulder TB, shod before, has a star in her forehead, her off hind foot white above the hoof, a wart on the off side of her head, below her eyes, and another wart the inside of her thigh, her mane inclines to both sides of her neck, and she is in good order. Any person securing the mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars, and reasonable charges, for the mare, paid by

Sept. 12, 1779. ‖ THOMAS BABB.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, two very valuable HORSES, on the night of the seventh instant, the one a bay horse, about nine years old, high carriaged, branded with A.R.S. in a triangle, on the near thigh, with a star in his forehead, a very short dock, with but little hair on, something better than 14 hands high, paces and trots, shod before; the other a pale brown, about 15 hands high, well built every way, 4 years old last spring, neither brand nor ear-mark, he has a little white on his near hind foot by his hoof, paces and trots, his fore feet was much worn for want of shoes, no shoes on when stolen; the colour, brands, and marks are described as near as I can at present. Whoever takes up the thief or thieves and horses, shall have the above reward, so that the thieves be brought to justice and I may get the horses again, or Fifty Dollars for each horse, and for the thief or thieves One Hundred Dollars, besides all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN NAYLOR.

September 10, 1779. ¶

Darby Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, Sept. 6, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, about 14½ hands high, with a white star in his forehead, white on both hind feet, rather most on the near one, he trots and canters, and when rode slow paces a little some times, rather slack of courage, and thin of flesh. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and for the horse only One Hundred Dollars, paid by

¶ SAMUEL SMITH.

††† Throw the rein over his neck, and take up the near fore leg and take hold of the off rein, draw it tight and bid him lie down, he will lie down on one side; he resembles something of a stone horse, being cut a few months ago.

Easton, Northampton County. Sept. 13, 1779.

COMMITTED to this Gaol, the 8th Inst. WILLIAM SISKO, a Mulatto, who says he belongs to James Byers, living in Paxton Townshiip, Lancaster County. His Master is therefore desired to come, pay the Charges, and take him away.

¶ PETER EHLER, Gaoler.

FOR RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

THE Schooner *HUMMINGBIRD*, will ply constantly from *Richmond*, on *James River*, to the *Head of Elk*; she is a new *Virginia* built Boat, a prime sailer, and well accommodated for Passengers: Any Passengers or Goods for *Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Richmond*, or the Parts of *Virginia* convenient to her Passage, shall be transported with Care and Attention. For Terms, apply to Mr. JAMES MARSDEN, of *Richmond*; Capt. JOHN HAGUE, on board; or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in *Philadelphia*, by whom Goods will be received for said Schooner.

Best James-River Mountain Tobacco, Pitt Coals, &c. sold by

Sept. 13, 1779. ‖ LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.